



MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

Founder of the Society of Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who under the pen name of Margaret Sidney is widely known as the author of many books for children, is intensely interested in the little ones. Mrs. Lothrop's maiden name was Harriet Mulford Stone. She was born in New Haven.

It was Mrs. Lothrop who first perceived the assistance which would be derived from the furthering of the elevating spirit of love of country by the establishing of a society to be composed entirely of juveniles. With her



MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

usual energy and industry she contrived and arranged the preliminaries for the establishment of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she was the founder and first president.

As a correction for the tendency of the danger of spoiling American children Mrs. Lothrop once published in a symposium the following suggestions:

"First.—The old fashioned respect for parents and for God should be revived.

"Second.—There should be an amendment introduced to the resolution that appears to have been adopted largely that the Sabbath was made for man to make a worse day out of it than out of the other six.

"Third.—That ill doing should be exonerated and punished.

"Fourth.—That American children should always hear from American citizens expressions of loyalty to their country, which their lives bear out.

"Fifth.—That American children should be bred to the idea that next to disowning one's country is the apex of manners and customs observed by other nations."—Boston Globe.

Living and Dining Room in One.
If any one chooses to have his living room and his dining room in one, he has only to make up his mind to it and then look about to see how it may be done without first showing elegance and comfort to the door.

The only absolute requisites for such an arrangement are a large room and proximity to the kitchen. There must be room enough to leave the field clear for setting the table, and this there never will be if there is room for only one table, which must serve the family for all its needs.

Such is the unconscious perversity of human nature that so sure as there is but one table the children will get their books or their toys on it or the husband will get out his writing or spread out a map for reference as near as possible to the dinner hour.

The best plan probably is to have either a table reserved exclusively for eating from or else a table that is only a table while it is wanted.

In one house is a table twelve feet, perhaps fifteen feet, long. And this offers a spacious field for all household forces. It is modeled after the Jacobean design. The cloth often is laid at one end of it and dinner served without obliging those who have been working along its generous length to strike their tents and retreat with bag and baggage or soup and scuppage.

This, however, scarcely might be a good thing to do as an everyday thing. One advantage in having a dining room separate from the living room is that the household gets variety and unbends from the too stiff stretched cord of daily work. But in this particular instance the big room in which the table stood was little used during the day and only at night became the great center of the family gathering. Certainly it was a pleasant rallying ground and the scene of much hospitable intercourse and cheer.—Washington Star.

The Picture Problem.
According to "A Bachelor's Cupboard," pictures should never be hung so high that it becomes necessary to mount a chair in order to see them. Hang them so the center will be on a level with the line of vision of the person of average height, or about five and one-half feet from the floor. Every one must consult his own taste as to the grouping of pictures. In hanging pictures the stock in hand should be looked over and a general scheme decided upon.

Oil paintings and water colors should never be allowed to become intimate companions, but the latter may hobnob with etchings, pastels, drawing, photographs and even engravings without

Shellac For Woodwork.
For natural finished woodwork that has become badly scratched or marred, like the lower part of the door, sashes and window sills, there is nothing better than a coat or two of shellac—the kind you can prepare at home by adding the dry yellow flakes to 95 degrees alcohol. It will dissolve in a few hours if it is shaken frequently, to allow the alcohol freedom in attacking the flakes.

FEEDING LIVE STOCK.

Experience of an Ohio Breeder in Handling Cattle.

I have had considerable experience feeding cattle, although I am now retired from the farm. I have a special preference for the Shorthorn breed and like to have them range about two years old, averaging about a thousand pounds each when put on feed. I think the best time to buy stock cattle for feeding is February. As soon as possible I turn them on blue grass in the spring and begin feeding them green corn in August. It should be noted that I feed them largely in summer months on grass. At the same time good covered yards are provided in which they can seek shelter. I have a very large shed on the north, horse barns on the west, large sheep and hay barns on the east and south.

In my experience I have had no trouble in caring for fifty head of cattle in a space of a hundred feet square. I have depended largely upon clover hay and corn fodder. I usually feed about 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I have had good results feeding oilmeal in connection with roughage. My cattle always had a free lick of salt and were watered from a tea barrel tank, which is covered to prevent freezing. The water is pumped by windmill. I usually sell and round out my cattle in April.

As a rule, I have two hogs follow each steer. I find this is not only profitable, but desirable. I would rather have plenty of hogs, because nothing is lost when they are following the cattle. I have fed cattle for the past twenty years and have had much experience feeding lambs. I have had as many as a thousand head of sheep inclosed in a barn in a season. I believe cattle, sheep and swine are profitable, because I always have plenty of manure, which is of special value to every farmer. I use a manure spreader and find it an invaluable piece of farm machinery. I always haul out the manure in August and September, frequently handling 1,000 loads during these two months.—J. M. Yeazell, Ohio, in American Agriculturist.

Preventing Cholera.

The entrance of disease producing germs from outside sources should be carefully guarded against, especially if hog cholera is present in the neighborhood. The danger of carrying the germs in the mud and filth that may stick to the shoes of a person who has walked through yards where hogs are dying of "cholera" should be recognized. Dogs, horses, cattle, stray hogs and wagons may also act as carriers of disease. The opportunity for crows, buzzards and dogs to distribute disease is not great in sections of the country where the carcasses of the dead hogs are disposed of by burying. Hogs from other herds should be placed in quarantine for three weeks before allowing them to mix with the herd.—R. A. Craig, Purdue University Experiment Station.

THE VETERINARY

To treat a horse with facial paralysis take one ounce of Russian candarides and three ounces of hog's lard. Mix and boil and apply with the hand on the cheek next to the ear. Repeat this every ten days for three or four times.

For Lump on Jaw.
The veterinary of the American Agriculturist gives a Pennsylvania breeder the following prescription for a yearling heifer that has a lump on its lower jaw: Mix two drams of biniodide of mercury with two ounces of lard. Rub on a little every second week and continue it for several months if needed.

For Dry Murrain.
Dry murrain is a form of indigestion and is attributable to several causes, such as dry feeding, dry grass in summer, overdriving, red water, etc. We find this to occur often twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. The following is recommended: One pound of epsom salts, one-half pound of common salt, one ounce of ginger, one ounce of jalap, one pound of molasses and one quart of water.

Worms in Horses.
Very often we find worms in horses, and when such are present the animal becomes very emaciated. A tonic or condition powder is good. For instance, half a dram of sulphate of iron, two drams of powdered gentian, to be given fasting every morning for a week. Common salt is also good, and it would be well, too, for rock salt to be placed about. Cattle should never be without salt. Lining and salting are indispensable to farming. Such obviates the presence of fluke and these little wretched mites—the red worms.

Horns in Young Cattle.
In the fall what is known as hoose, or husk, is commonly found to attack young cattle. The principal symptom is coughing. This is caused by little worms getting in the throats of the animals, gathering in the windpipe, and hence the coughing. Cattle thus affected are generally found on damp lowlands. Such lands should be well salted and limed and thoroughly drained and reclaimed where it is possible. Such cattle, by their coughing up these little worms on the grass, help to spread the disease. The best remedy to give the cattle thus affected is first to dose them with turpentine and linseed oil. "Purification" can be very effectively carried out by collecting all the diseased calves into a shed, which should be light, and then get a quantity of burning coals into the shed and throw some flowers of sulphur on the coals, thus raising strong fumes of the sulphur. Continue to fumigate until the calves cough strongly.—W. R. Gilbert in Farm and Fireside.

Home Sewing.
The tissue paper patterns and sewing machines have placed the possibilities of dainty underwear within the reach of every woman. Of course handwork is to be preferred, but very beautiful work may be accomplished by the machine, especially if the saving of time is an object or many pieces are to be made. Finishing may be done on some machines by placing several layers of paper between the pieces to be stitched, and then, after stitching, pulling the paper away.

SKIM MILK FOR LAYERS.

Feeds Which Indicate That It Greatly Increases Egg Production.

The department of agriculture has received a report from the West Virginia experiment station of a test made to determine the value of skim milk as against water for wetting a feed mash, says American Poultry Journal.

In the first test, which covered 122 days, twenty-two hens fed skim milk laid 1,244 eggs as compared with 996 eggs laid by the twenty-two hens fed mash wet with water.

In the first period of the second test sixty hens fed the skim milk ration laid 862 eggs in thirty-seven days as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no skim milk. In the second period the ration was reversed. The chickens fed skim milk laid 1,220 eggs in fifty-six days as compared with 978 in the case of the lot fed no skim milk. In both experiments more eggs were produced when skim milk was substituted for water for moistening the mash.

Under the conditions prevailing in these experiments and with eggs selling for 20 or 25 cents per dozen the skim milk used for moistening the mash had a feeding value of from 14 to 2 cents per quart. In these trials 802 quarts of skim milk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs.

Chicken Chatter.

Increase the profits by decreasing the number of old hens.

Well managed poultry is preferable to farm crops in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

Do not despise well bred poultry. No territory has ever been noted for its poultry products unless well bred fowls were the rule.

Get rid of some of the many roosters that are now worrying the hens to no good purpose. They are deadweights and eat up the profit of the flock.

By raising standard bred poultry one will be able to sell stock and eggs for breeding purposes and get much better prices than when selling eggs and fowls for food only.

Hunt up private customers and agree to sell them strictly fresh eggs; then do it. A good price should be secured, and the payment will be made in cash instead of groceries.

Farmer Vincent's Hen Sayings.

Grit makes gritty hens. Grity hens are the ones that pay.

If the earth under your henhouse is naturally damp, put in a floor. If dry and gravelly, dirt floors are all right.

Any broken panes of glass in your henhouse? Get them put good panes in. Rony often gets in at the window, and so do other kinds of disease.

Make your fowls about a month before the time for setting.

Keep only male birds that are as nearly perfect in all points as possible.

If you use an incubator, don't try to save money by buying poor oil. That is the cause of hosts of failures.—Farm Journal.

To Cure Egg Eating.

There is a remedy for egg eating which in two years of careful reading of poultry magazines I do not remember having seen given, says a writer in Farm-Poultry. It costs nothing and certainly beats some of the barbarous methods I have seen recommended to a standstill. When your hens get to eating their eggs go to a bakery, hotel or boarding house and ask them to save you a lot of eggshells. Feed all your hens will eat and a few over, and if it doesn't stop the trouble then it will be the first case I ever heard of where it failed.

Beans For Poultry.

It is an accepted fact throughout many sections of the country that poultry will not eat beans. Many of the New York farmers state that it is utterly useless to try to teach poultry to eat beans of any kind unless they are broken into small pieces or cooked, as is often done for the hogs. Nothing could be better for poultry than beans if they can be induced to eat them. We are somewhat surprised, says the Feather, to notice that a western writer states that poultry in his locality is largely fed upon dry beans.

Cut Green Bone.

Green bone is the cheapest and most important feed you can give laying hens about twice each week. Give them all they will eat. About all it costs is the labor of grinding, and there are many good mills on the market that do the work satisfactorily. Your local butcher will give you as many bones as you want to grind, and your hens will thank you for them.

Selecting the Breed.

Select your breed for the special purpose it is kept for. If there is no definite purpose, study the matter over carefully until it is known what kind of poultry will net the best returns. Every farmer should get into the pure bred poultry class. The attractiveness of the flock will result in better care. In addition to the natural bred superiority of the standard bred fowl.

Temperature in the Incubator.

The variation of a few degrees in the temperature during the hatching period will not affect the hatch or the chicks after they are hatched. The temperature in the incubator should be kept as near 103 degrees as possible until the eggs start to pip, when the heat should be increased to 104 or 105.

Tainted Bone Products.

Bone meal and pulverized bone that smells bad are not fit for food and should be buried. Beef scraps have a disagreeable odor, but are not injurious. Bone meal is practically odorless.

Don't Crowd the Chicks.

Not more than fifty chicks should be put together in one brooder, and in two weeks these should be divided into two lots of twenty-five each. Where too many chicks are put together they are very liable to crowd and those in the center become overbated and when exposed to the air become chilled, and bowel trouble and various other diseases set in and the chicks die very rapidly from no apparent cause.

TAXATION AND PROSPERITY.

William O. Mathews Points Out the Destructive Power of Taxation.

In a recent address on "Taxation and Prosperity" William O. Mathews of Cleveland, secretary of the Ohio Tax League, gave utterance to some timely sentiments.

"It has been truly said the power to tax includes the power to destroy," said Mr. Mathews. "In the case of the individual, he continues to live on the edge of the corporation, or in the case of the city or state, the principles involved in the receipt and the disbursement of money for legitimate expenses are the same. It is easily understood how, in the case of an individual or a corporation, the soundness or unsoundness of the system by which this money is raised, and expended is of vital importance to the development of the individual or of the corporation."



WM. O. MATHEWS of Cleveland.

The corporation. It must be equally clear to us that the soundness or unsoundness of the system of providing for the receipts and expenditures for a state is equally important to the growth and proper development of any subdivision of a state.

"Every state in the Union is hard at work on tax problems, and Ohio must soon witness a universal uprising against a system, conceded by public writers and statesmen everywhere, to be as bad as the worst."

"We have in force in Ohio a tax system which is but a relic of the day when the world was agricultural. The General Property Tax was the first development, and at first served fairly well the demands of the times. But history shows that the General Property Tax decayed. The whole world met the difficulties and the system has been practically abolished in other countries as being in no way adequate to our present complicated conditions. The United States is the only great nation that is today holding out against the warnings of history, but the day is slowly arriving when we shall reconstruct our system. When that time comes we shall be glad to give our principles outlined in this paper, which are as unalterable as the rising sun, and we shall be glad to guard against the effects on the progress and prosperity of our whole state of our present system of tax laws. Who, among us, does not know that hundreds of millions of capital have been taken away from Ohio on account of oppressive tax laws? Who is there who is not ready to believe that as much more capital has been prevented from locating here? What inducement is there for capitalists to come here where they must immediately begin a system of perjury and evasion in order to secure what their conscience tells them is but just? Plenty of capital means increased prosperity; loss of capital means lost activity in all lines. A great many men get along as best they can, but as many more make their home elsewhere who might otherwise be with us. Our tax laws are not adequate in that they repel instead of attract capital."

"Tax laws should be framed with the end in view to attract capital. The interest of all classes throughout the state is the same. The prosperity of the city is the prosperity of the farmer; the farmer is the prosperity of the city. The greater prosperity of the farmer increases the trade of the city. Increased prosperity brings larger business houses and more increased opportunities and more wealth for all."

"What is the remedy? It will be in the nature of the scope of this discussion. Let us first be sure that we understand the nature of our troubles."

MINNESOTA'S EXPERIENCE

Carl L. Wallace, chairman of the Tax Committee of the Minnesota house of representatives, brings a tax message to the people of Ohio. Mr. Wallace had been in the forefront in the campaign to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment for Minnesota, and, since its adoption, has been a leader in the work of enacting laws under the provisions of the amendment.

The amendment practically does for Minnesota what the constitutional amendment of 1903 (and which was defeated) proposed for Ohio—permits the classification of property for taxation.

Mr. Wallace says:

In 1857 Minnesota was about to come into the Union and the wise men were gathered together in a constitutional convention; they looked around and about them and they saw that the latest, most approved, up-to-date constitution was the one that had been adopted by the state of Ohio in 1851, and they reached out and gathered it in. In bodily form, I can't say here that one good thing deserves another, because I don't think Ohio did us a good turn in that instance; but at any rate, we copied Ohio, and now for gracious sake, Ohio, do turn around and copy Minnesota by amending your constitution on the subject of taxation, as we have done.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLIS SAYS:

"The Tax Commission is anxious to hear from anybody who has something to say about taxation in Ohio."

"We want to hear from everybody—we will be glad to hear from citizens, either in person or by mail. We will be particularly pleased to have persons appear before the commission at its regular sessions. The time and place of meetings may be ascertained by writing to us."

If you want to communicate with the commission, address as follows:

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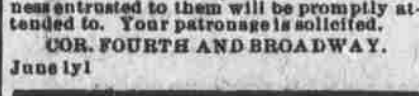
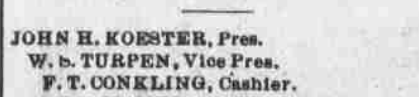
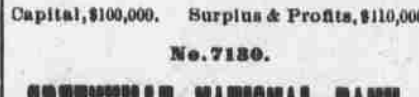
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